

Oliver H. Dockery and the Colored People.
Records are sometimes very ugly things. For instance, if there had been no record made of the vote upon the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment it would have been difficult to make the colored people of this District believe that Brigadier-General Dockery had not voted for that "great measure of human rights." And, too, if some disloyal rebel had been the clerk who recorded the vote it might have been said that he had not made an honest record for surely "Brigadier-General" Dockery would not "go back upon" his friends so soon and on such a vital point.

But "Brigadier-General" Dockery did not begin his political life with his entrance into Congress. He had made a record in regard to the negro in the Legislature of North Carolina, and judging from his vote then we might well believe that there was method in his not voting for the Fifteenth Amendment.

Oliver H. Dockery, unfortunately for his present claims upon the colored men for their suffrage, was a member of the House of Commons in the Legislature of 1858-59, as Representative from Richmond county. He gave several votes then in regard to the colored people which doubtless he does not care to see dragged before them now. We intend, however, to refer to a vote or two of his during that session. We get our information direct from the "House Journal, 1858-9," and refer those who may doubt the accuracy of the extracts to the volume indicated, or to Judge Edward Cantwell, who was Clerk of the House.

Mr. Walser, one of the Commons from Davidson, introduced a bill "to remove free persons of color from the State." (See page 35.) The object of the bill is plain from its title. It was for the purpose of getting rid of all the "free negroes," as it was thought their influence upon the slaves was injurious.

The bill came up on its passage on the first day of February, 1859. (See page 452 and 453.) Mr. Farrow moved that the question be indefinitely postponed, which, if carried, would be equivalent to the defeat of the bill. The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Meares, of Brunswick, and the motion to indefinitely postpone was carried and the bill defeated; yeas 62, nays 14; but Oliver H. Dockery voted against postponement.

John Kern, who is now a prisoner in the hands of Kirk's men, insulted and ill-treated worse than a common felon, because it is alleged, we suppose, that he has been cruel to the colored people, voted for the postponement of the bill.

At the same session Mr. Pritchard, of Mecklenburg, introduced a bill "to enforce the collection of debts from free negroes." (See page 250.) We have not a copy of the bill, as it did not pass for want of time, but from the debates and the amendments offered it can be seen that it provided for the sale of persons of color for debt, under certain circumstances.

Mr. Outlaw, of Bertie, moved its indefinite postponement, (See page 513.) which was decided in the negative, with the aid of Brig. Gen. Dockery. After some amendments were adopted, Mr. Seales, of Alamance, moved to lay the bill on the table. (See page 514.) Dockery voted in the negative.

The bill was then put upon its passage upon its second reading (see page 515) and Dockery *dodged*. He took his lessons thus early, and consequently was very careful in the Fifteenth Amendment dodge.

K. K. Bryan and G. J. Moore, of New Hanover, were present and voted against the passage of the bill.

This is "Brigadier General" Dockery's record in regard to the "free negroes." Now for the slaves.

Mr. Flemming, of Rowan, introduced a bill "to prevent the emancipation of slaves by will," (see page 229). This bill came up on the 3d day of February. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table (see pages 498 and 499). Dockery voted against the motion.

Mr. Ferebee moved to amend, as follows: "When any free negro shall desire to become a slave he may do so, under the provisions of this bill." Dockery voted for the amendment.

The bill then came up on its passage (see page 509) and it was defeated—yeas 25, nays 58. But Oliver H. Dockery VOTED FOR THE BILL. He voted to prohibit the masters of slaves in North Carolina from emancipating their slaves by their last will and testament.

Now he calls upon these same men, no longer slaves, but citizens, to vote him into office to take care of their interests. They may well doubt the honesty of his professions—the sincerity of his notable absence in the vote on the Fifteenth Amendment. His whole political history convicts him of early and continued hostility to the black man, free and slave.

Holden's War.
The military crusade which Holden is making against the people of Alamance and Caswell, and which doubtless he will extend to other counties, is costing immense sums of money. The shrieks of flying women and children, the groans of strong men, and the desecrations of home and business and crops are the present evils of Holden's military operations. But men cannot be fed, and clothed, and paid, and transported without fearful cost. The people of North Carolina are expected to foot the bill. The victims of these outrages, it is intended, shall pay the expenses.

If the organization of Holden's regiments of "State troops" is illegal, as we are fully persuaded it is, then the Treasurer and his bondsmen are responsible for all the money paid out for that purpose. This money cannot be forced from the people this year, for the taxes have already been assessed. It is expected that the next Legislature will legalize these expenditures, and the money will be raised by additional taxation next year.

Our advice, therefore, is for all candi-

dates for the Legislature, Conservative and Radical, to be asked by the people if they will vote for an appropriation for this purpose. If any candidate approves of Holden's war, and will vote money out of the Treasury to defray its expenses, he should be beaten regardless of his politics. Our burdens are too heavy now. White and black people alike are hampered and crushed under the stagnation of business caused by the excessive taxes which we pay. Let every constituency demand a pledge of candidates that they will, under no circumstances, vote to pay the debt incurred by Holden for his military operations. This course has been pursued in several counties already, and Conservatives and Radicals freely pledge themselves against the war programme of the Governor and against all appropriations in his behalf. If the Governor inaugurates war against his own people, in violation of his duty and contrary to law, and the Treasurer honors his requisitions, let them make good the amount, or let their creditors whistle for their money.

Making Radicals Decent.
The excesses and corruptions of the Radicals in North Carolina have rendered the party most infamous. The extravagance and profligacy which have characterized every department of the State Government under Radical rule, are not only without precedent, but have well nigh ruined North Carolina. Her credit has been destroyed, her prosperity checked, and the laws have been violently set aside, and the mandates of the Judge are powerless in the presence of the bayonets of the military.

We have gone from bad to worse. Seeing that the people were determined to cast off the bad government and worse rulers, with which they are cursed, the military resources of the State, exercised illegally and murderously, are brought into requisition to prevent the overthrow of the corrupt party. The people are to be forced into an apparent endorsement of the profligacies which have converted the capital into a den of thieves and the capital into an abode of harlots, and also of the corruptions which have ruined the value of our bonds, after being used to influence the votes of legislators, the support of State officials, and the opinions of Judges.

No man in North Carolina had better opportunities of knowing all the crimes, social and political, of which the Radical party had been guilty, than Mr. Samuel F. Phillips, their present candidate for Attorney General. He had been continually at the seat of government. His legal services had been called into requisition to appear upon one side or the other of several cases involving the private and official character of leading Radicals.

As a member of the Briggs-Phillips Investigating Committee, most of the crimes by which North Carolina had been ruined were laid open before him, not excepting such as may have been attempted to be concealed by the shallow falsehoods of some of the more notable witnesses before him. Not even the precipitate and guilty flight of Swenson could serve to hide the stupendous transactions by which the State had been robbed.

Mr. Phillips, indeed, confessed that there had been some short comings among the party leaders in his speech accepting the nomination. But then, that was previous to his allegiance to the party, and was not his affair. He expected, of course, to reform the party, since he had taken the leadership. As the "dear departed" would have said, this reminds us of a little story.

There is a distinguished European statesman who, a few years ago, being no longer young—took it into his head to marry a brilliant, too brilliant lady—*madre pulchra filia pulchior*—a lady who, following in the footsteps of a dashing and fearless mother, made the eyes of Europe to open very wide sometimes. The lady was a widow; the statesman an old bachelor. Friends of the statesman remonstrated, spoke rather frankly and emphatically of the lady's past career; of her mother's career; of this, that, and the other scandal clinging to the skirt of the two ladies. The elderly lover listened unmoved. At last the King of the country (it is a country with a King) sent for the statesman and endeavored to dissuade him from the marriage. "Don't you know," said his illustrious majesty, "what is reported about her, and him, and him, and him, and don't you know that it was all quite true?" "Dear me it was true, sire," replied the statesman calmly, "but all that happened in the time of her late husband. It was all his affair; I have nothing to do with it."

The Issue in Sampson.
We publish elsewhere to-day a long and glowing account of the political situation in Sampson county, but a private letter from a friend furnishes us with some points not given there.

Dockery lately appeared before the people of that county, and, taking advantage of Col. Waddell's absence, made some charges against that gentleman which could not be substantiated. He asserted that Col. Waddell was now in favor of qualified suffrage, and on this dodge sought to defame him in his absence. But though our gallant candidate was absent there were yet warm friends there to defend him, one of whom, Col. A. A. McKoy, told him to his face that he had made a false representation of Col. Waddell's views, and, in turn, held up the valiant "Brig. Gen." to the scorn of the assemblage. Col. McKoy told Dockery that he would not allow him to dodge the responsibility of associating with, and promoting to office, a Governor and carpet-bagger who have fled from the treasury the hard earnings of the people; have made the State bankrupt; have disgraced the people and have brought upon us the dire calamity of Holden's despotism, upheld by the bayonets of Kirk's desperadoes. Col. Waddell has highly commended to the voters of Sampson as a true son of the State, an honorable man and as one whose irreproachable character and eminent abilities qualified him for any office within the gift of the people.

Col. McKoy did not spare Dockery, and the ex-Lieut. Col. fairly winced under the hard hits he received. He dodged as well as he could, for he is "the right worthy" but it did him no good, and he was so severely handled in the discussion that he left Sampson greatly discouraged at his prospects for election. He did not seem to breathe easy while there, and hurried away as rapidly as possible.

Not the least point made against him by Col. McKoy was his absolute neglect of duty, in leaving his seat in Congress, before the adjournment of that body, for the purpose of canvassing for a re-election. And even now, instead of being at Washington City, pleading with President Grant, in the interests of his constituents, to withdraw the sentence given to Holden in his war on the peaceful and defenseless people of North Carolina, he has the impudence to appear before a decent Conservative people, begging them to support him for a re-election to office. This last was, it seems, the feather that broke the camel's back and poor Dockery wilted. His impudence had expended itself, and as every one knows, when that is all gone, Dockery has nothing left. As Col. McKoy so justly said of him, "he has no nerve but a plenty of bluster."

Sampson is all right and is ready for election day. She will roll up her full quota for the cause of law and order and will give her aid in endeavoring to put down the lawless men who have ruined the State and are now conspiring against the lives of our people.

Col. Waddell.
We are pleased to learn that Col. Waddell's progress throughout the District is really a triumphant one. He makes his mark wherever he goes, old friends and new friends alike rallying around his banner filled with perfect enthusiasm. He works nobly and effectively for the good of the cause, and is devoting his energies, day and night, to the furtherance of Conservative principles.

Kirk and the Courts.
The administration of justice in North Carolina at present, perhaps, does not deserve an excess of respect. But it has certainly got from the excellent Colonel Kirk, whose exploits have been already celebrated in these columns, as little as it can possibly deserve. That amiable officer of the State militia has been braving his higher aspirations by leading his lambs into the pleasant pastures of the private houses of his military district and arresting the occupants thereof altogether at random. The Chief Justice of the State interposed a writ of *habeas corpus* as a barrier to the progress of the adventurous Kirk, but that hero leapt lightly over it, with the diplomat remark that "this thing was played out." This is the zone of observation in which the meek General Dix and the gentle Colonel Kirk should so far subordinate his public function to his private interests as to order his command to a midnight massacre of Mr. Vanderbilt and of the resident stockholders of the railway over whose interests he himself presides with such admirable fidelity. But as Kirk has put himself outside of the law by his treatment of his ministers, it is to be hoped that, in case the law should be found powerless to vindicate itself, some one of Kirk's victims may take it into his own hands by cutting the cancer of Colonel Kirk. Such a doing of a little wrong, to do a great right wrong no doubt indeed upon the extra session of Congress which Mr. Grant's advocacy could not obtain. There would be no more difficulty about making out an assault upon Kirk to be a breach of privilege than there was about the assault upon Porter, and the Tribune would possibly represent to us that no loyal man's life was safe, and that it was indispensable, in view of this tragic occurrence, that the negroes of North Carolina should be presented with a farm, and an additional duty of 100 per cent, be imposed upon pig-iron. But the perpetrator would have the consolation of knowing that he had suppressed one of the most flagrant of all the misadventures produced by the anarchic condition which Federal misgovernment has entailed upon some of the Southern States.—N. Y. World.

There will be no privatizing in a war between France and Prussia. It is forbidden by the "Charter of Federation" of 1859, which was signed by the plenipotentiaries of England, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey. The exact language of the four points then agreed upon is as follows:

1. Privatizing is and remains abolished.
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture on the high seas.
4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The American Government, it will be remembered, declined to become a party to the above declaration.—N. Y. Tribune.

A slight touch of superstition is not in itself objectionable; it only becomes so when forced upon others. A hospital surgeon who has made observations declares that a large percentage of patients carry with them some sort of a charm against disease; usually a horse-chestnut in the pocket. But when The West Union Democrat (Ohio) expects its readers to believe a story about a cure thus effected, it looks like carrying things too far. The story is that Mr. Nicholas Plummer, of North Liberty, substituted a potato for the conventional chestnut, his complaint being rheumatism. After carrying the potato eighteen months in his pocket he has his rheumatism departed and his potato turned to stone. Such stone; none of your chalkstones, such as rheumatic patients get in their joints, but a small brown rock that resounds on being struck with a mallet ring. A solution of this school of medicine may be expected.

The stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston, and of the Chatham, Railroad, met at Raleigh on Thursday and Friday. The following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing year: Dr. W. J. Hawkins, George W. Mordcau, (these two unanimous) Walter Clark, J. B. Batchelor, A. M. McPheters, S. S. Royster and Colonel George Little. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Dr. W. J. Hawkins was re-elected President unanimously.

The female clerks of New York city have held a meeting and organized an early closing association to carry into effect the demand that their hours of business shall end at 7 P. M. daily.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F., OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Goldsboro, N. C. July 19th, 1870.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of North Carolina, convened this day at 3 o'clock, in the Hall of Nourse Lodge, No. 6, pursuant to adjournment, when, upon a call of the roll, the following officers were found to be present:

W. L. Smith, R. W. G. Master.
J. H. Baker, R. W. D. G. Master.
A. Barnes, R. W. G. W.
J. W. Gulick, R. W. G. Secretary.
P. S. Whitman, W. G. Marshal.
R. A. Watson, W. G. Conductor.
John Taylor, W. G. Steward.
and a quorum of Representatives from Subordinate Lodges.

The R. W. G. Master submitted his Annual Report, which was encouraging to the order—the various Subordinate Lodges being in a more healthy and prosperous condition than at the last annual meeting.

Reports from the Grand Secretary and Grand Representative were also read.

The R. W. Grand Master then announced the following Standing Committee:

On Finance—W. J. Yopp, P. F. Pesend, A. P. Crabtree.
On State of the Order—Seaton Gales, W. H. Clark, H. B. Bryan.
On Suspension—R. P. Green, J. C. Wood, J. H. Smith.
On Petitions—J. W. Beasley, P. W. Morse, C. E. Brothers.
On Returns—W. C. Porter, J. D. Phillips, A. P. Crabtree.
On Correspondence—J. G. Eiland, P. P. Clark, C. E. Brothers.

Lodges not Represented—W. M. Barker, J. W. Beasley, R. F. Green.

On Unfinished Business—W. C. Porter, J. C. Wood, P. F. Pesend.

On By-Laws—J. C. Wood, L. M. Osborne, J. G. Eiland.

The Lodge then took a recess until 8 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 20th.
The Lodge met this morning at the hour appointed.

The time of the morning session was consumed with reports of the various committees, and other important business until 12 o'clock, when a recess was taken until 2 o'clock for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Goldsboro, July 20th, 1870.
The Grand Lodge met at 3 o'clock.

After the reading of Reports and the hour having arrived which had been set apart, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

Seaton Gales, of Raleigh, R. W. Grand Master.

J. G. Eiland, of Greensboro, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

W. J. Yopp, of Wilmington, R. W. Grand Warden.

J. W. Gulick, of Goldsboro, R. W. Grand Secretary.

J. H. Baker, of Tarboro, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Rev. J. B. Webb, of Winston, R. W. Grand Chaplain.

W. L. Smith, of Wilmington, R. W. Grand Reporter to Grand Lodge of U. S.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned until Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, July 21st.
The Grand Lodge met this morning at 8 o'clock.

Grand Rep. Clark proceeded to exemplify the unwritten work of the order.

The officers elected were then installed, after which the R. W. G. M. made the following appointments:

W. C. Porter, of Greensboro, Grand Marshal.

H. B. Bryan, of Tarboro, Grand Conductor.

P. P. Clark, of Wilson, Grand Guardian.

The Lodge then took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F. OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Goldsboro, N. C. July 21st, 1870.—The Grand Lodge met at 2 o'clock, as per adjournment.

The R. W. G. M. made his appointments of District Deputy Grand Masters and Installing Officers for the State. For this District R. J. Jones was appointed D. D. G. M., and A. J. Yopp Installing Officer for Cape Fear Lodge.

Raleigh was decided upon as the place of holding the next session of this Grand Body.

The usual vote of thanks was passed, when, by proclamation of the Grand Marshal, the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in the Hall of Manton Lodge, Raleigh, at 9 o'clock, a. m., on the 31 Wednesday in July, 1871.

To-morrow, Friday morning, the excursion train will leave Goldsboro at 6 a. m. for Morehead City, where the time will, no doubt, be spent pleasantly until 5 o'clock Saturday evening, a committee having gone down ahead of the train to make arrangements for dancing, fishing, sailing, &c., when the excursionists will return to Goldsboro and separate for their various homes.

AT WORK AGAIN.—A gentleman, yesterday from Lumberton, states that the Robeson county desperadoes are again at work. On Tuesday night last, a gang of them went to the residence of a Mr. Townsend, about 14 miles from Lumberton, and began an attempt to break into his smoke-house. Mr. Townsend, who was in bed, was aroused by the noise and taking his gun with him, sallied out. He perceived a number of figures around the smoke house and fired into them, but probably without effect. His fire was returned when, being fortunately uninjured, he entered his house and procured another gun with which he again fired at a man who was passing the corner of the house. This time, he thinks that he hit the mark. This last shot was answered by a rapid and continuous firing from the desperadoes, none of which, however, proved effectual, only a spent ball having stricken Mrs. Townsend, of Lumberton, a sister to Mr. Townsend, in the shoulder. The smoke

house was afterwards rifled and a large quantity of bacon, meal, &c., carried off.

North Carolina—Kirk's Day Hawk War.
Holden, the Radical Governor of North Carolina, is one of the most unscrupulous despots and vindictive tyrants that ever disgraced the annals of modern civilization. Having ridden into power on the shoulders of ignorant and semi-barbarous negroes, controlled and manipulated by a gang of corrupt carpet-baggers and scoundrels, he is determined to perpetuate that power at all hazards and in defiance of all legal obstacles. His administration has been characterized by so much of fraud and corruption—his open and flagrant violations of the law so bold and barefaced—his repeated robberies of the funds of the State so apparent—his intense malignity and cruel injustice towards the white citizens so savage and diabolical, that even a large portion of those who aided in placing him in power have become disgusted with his infamies, and alarmed at his bold outrages upon the lives, liberty and property of the people.

The best informed and most virtuous of his party, both among the blacks and the whites in all sections of the State, are flocking to the standard of the Democracy and lending their aid to crush out the grating despotism which for four years Holden and his gang have exercised over the people. These mutterings of discontent in his own party have not escaped his attention. For months past he has been calmly surveying the situation and preparing his plans to checkmate those who seek to destroy his power. Having carefully surveyed the whole field, he reached the conclusion that if the contest were left to the arbitration of the popular will, under the laws of the State, the verdict of the people would, like the rush of great waters, overwhelm his administration and bury his rotten career forever under the just indignation of an outraged constituency.

There was no mistaking the indications of the popular breeze. He saw the storm coming, and, like the desperate adventurer who risks his all upon the turn of fortune's wheel, he threw himself in the face of the constitution and laws of the State, invited the East Tennessee bush-whacker and murderer, Kirk, into his councils, and laid before this wily ruffian his plans to carry the State, punish his enemies, intimidate the people, and secure a triumph at the approaching elections.—Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

Proverbs of the Billings Family.
PRESENTED BY JOHN BILLINGS.

Don't swap with yer relations unless ye ken afford to give them the big end of the trade.

Marry young, and if circumstances require it, often.

Don't take yer turkicker box out in company.

If ye ken git gud cloaths and edikshun too, ye'll git the credit.

Say how are ye? too everybody.

Cultivate modesty, but mind and keep a gud stock of impudence on hand.

Be charitable. The sent pieces was made on purpose.

Don't take ennybody's advice but your own.

If a man flatters yu, ye ken kalthilate he is a rascal, or yu're a fool.

Keep both ize open; don't see morren half yu nodis.

Don't mortid the flesh too much; 'twant the sores on Lazzarus that sen; him few heaven.

If yu ich for fame, inter a graveyard and scratch yourself against a tume stone.

Deggars don't have in advertise for run-aw-gogs.

Stoan long in that never turns, and 'tis a gud mill that always runs.

Young man, be more anxious about the pedigree yu going to leave, than yu are about the wun sum body is going to leave yu.

Is like words, self-sworn, and sure to kum.

Nature is nature, yu kant alter the kook of a dog's tale natch, and preserve the length of it.

I wud sa in all the young men, "go in," and to all the old fellers, "kum out."

Abow as sure as yu was in giit, ye'll be enny 1 uo, if is giit inter dot for a hundred thousand dollars, and then go to work and pa op the det.

Philosophers tel us that the world revolves on its axes, and Josh Billings tells us that the folk on the uth think that are the axes.

N. B.—these ax proverbs hev stood for mor'n a hundred years, and hain't gin out yet.

A Wild Lion Loose in the Streets.
[From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, July 21.]

Two cages containing a pair of African lions, and four Pumas or American lions, the elephant "Victoria," and two camels, passed through here on the cars yesterday A. M., from New York, to join Yankee Robinson's circus at St. John's. The car-draws were thrown open to give air to the elephants and camels, and quite a crowd gathered at the Central depot to have a free look at the show.

The lions could also be seen through the small grates of their cages, they being on a flat car connected to the one occupied by the elephants and camels. The company was not destined to disperse, however, without a little excitement, as the sequel proved. As the keeper of the animals entered the cage of the four American lions to clean out the cage, one of the lions sprang past him and out at the door, lighting on the ground in the midst of the crowd.

This visit was something more than had been bargained for, and it is recorded that a few boot-heels and coat-tails disappeared around lumber piles, &c., was not slow. The highest lumber piles brought a premium, and the lion had things his own way for a few minutes. The lion beat a hasty retreat under the car, and remained there, growling angrily, until compelled to come out by the keeper, who backed up his perspiration with a club. A rope with a noose had been prepared, and so arranged that when the lion came from under the car he had to pass through the noose, which was drawn up by parties on the top of the car, and the animal scoured and put back into the cage, having injured no one while at liberty. These lions belong to Miss Minnie Wells, and it was by one of them that she was attacked and somewhat injured while exhibiting with them in New York city a few days since. It was fortunate that the beast did not see fit to make an immediate attack on any of those standing around the car, as he was an ugly looking customer, and might have done considerable mischief in a short time.

At a Sunday School in Ripon, a teacher asked a little boy if he new what the expression "sowing tares" meant. "Courth I does," he said, pulling the seat of his little breeches around in front, "I teared it sliding down hill."

Dr. Beecher often related the anecdote of a minister who preached six sermons to show what Melchisedek was, and closed his last sermon with this summary: "And so we see, brethren, that we don't know who Melchisedek was, and that 'tain't no matter."

"Ah-How" and "Ah-My" are two very prominent Chinamen in this country. Their names answer two very grave questions. How is our labor difficulty to be settled? "Ah-How?" Where will it end? "Ah-My!"

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

FROM RALEIGH.

OPINION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

RALEIGH, July 23.

The Chief Justice declines not to grant an attachment against Kirk. He grants a *procept*, which is to be issued to the Governor, commanding that the bodies of the prisoners be brought before him immediately. The *procept* to be served on the Governor by the Marshal of the Supreme Court. If the Governor refuses, the power of the court is at an end.

The law is on the side of the prisoners, but the court has only moral power.

Opinion of Chief Justice Pearson on the Habeas Corpus Case.

RALEIGH, July 23.

Chief Justice Pearson rendered his decision in the *Habeas Corpus* case this morning. He decided Kirk's excuse for refusing to answer, that he was obeying the order of his superior officer, the Governor, to be reasonable, but that the writ is not suspended and must be obeyed. He would not issue an order to the Sheriff of Caswell, but to the Marshal of the Supreme Court, with instructions to show it to the Governor, with a copy of the opinion. The order is as follows: "To David A. Wicker, Marshal of Supreme Court, you are hereby commanded in the name of the State of North Carolina, forthwith to bring Adolphus G. Moore, wherever he is found, before me, Richard M. Pearson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the city of Raleigh. Herein fail not, and have there this writ, and make due return thereon. Signed, RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

Eighteen other writs were issued to day by the Chief Justice on behalf of the prisoners from Caswell county. There has been no return yet to the order.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

BERLIN, July 23.

Bourse was excited yesterday over a rumor that Russia had declared war against France, but as yet the report is unconfirmed.

Two hundred French, while on a reconnaissance, were captured. None were killed, but several wounded.

War preparations are still being made. The entire army is mobilized.

Cannon shooting sent to the frontier.

The organ of Bismarck says that Prussia entered into alliance with France sixty years ago, but is less likely to put up with it now.

The details of the Chinese massacre have been fully authenticated. Neither age nor sex were spared.

PARIS, July 22—Midnight.

The report that the Prussian army fell back between Metz and Mayence is denied.

The Swiss government forbids the exportation of cereals and horses.

Labonne has left Paris for the front. It is said that the Emperor will leave to-morrow, Saturday.

MADRID, July 23.

Parties failed in their effort to excite the populace against France.

Spain is firm in neutrality.

The Emperor came to Paris to-day, and received the Corps Legislatif at the Tuilleries.

WONSTERSLEY, July 23.

In the University hall race, the Yale was ahead 15 minutes and 54 seconds, but the victory was awarded to the Harvard, on account of foul, whereby the Harvard lost her rider.

Brown College won the Freshman race.

BRASIL, July 23.

The North German Consulate were directed to forward all German consular military duty, paying their passage and furnishing necessary articles. Also to forward on the same terms, all volunteers.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Prussian Rhine Province, and in Hesse, Hanover, Schleswig and Eastern Prussia.

The port of Hamburg is still open.

The Prussian headquarters are within eight miles of Bingen, at Krenzheim.